

The CONFERENCE BULLETIN

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NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK

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OCTOBER, 1935

Number 1

ATLANTIC CITY --- MAY 24-30, 1936

THE National Conference of Social Work has always stood for the professional equality of all of its members and delegates. Each year in making arrangements for its annual meetings, the Conference has been successful in working out on a cooperative basis with the city entertaining the Conference, a minimum of discrimination and segregation of minority groups, in each case maintaining a position more advanced than had ever before been taken in the host city. In Montreal, so far as the Conference was concerned, there was no discrimination.

Because of the lack of a definite agreement with the hotels in Washington, which should have been made at the time the invitation was accepted, the Executive Committee at the Montreal meeting authorized the President to appoint a committee of three to review with the General Secretary, tentative arrangements in Washington. The President appointed the following committee: Mr. Harry Lurie, Mr. T. Arnold Hill, and Mr. Karl de Schweinitz.

The committee met with the representatives of the Hotel Men's Association and the Washington Local Committee in Washington on September 21. The representatives of the hotels agreed that there would be no discrimination of any kind at meetings of the Conference, but would give no assurance on the question of housing Negro delegates and the acceptance of their patronage in public dining rooms.

At a specially called meeting of the Executive Committee of the Conference held in New York, Saturday, October 5, at which a representative of the Washington Convention Bureau was present, Mr. Lurie, Mr. Hill and Mr. de Schweinitz unanimously reported that in their judgment satisfactory arrangements could not be made in Washington. Thereupon, the Executive Committee adopted the following resolution:

"That a committee of three consisting of the President, the General Secretary and one other member of the Executive Committee (Mr. Stanley

P. Davies) be empowered to select the meeting place for the 1936 annual meeting. This action is taken on the assumption that a sound rule for the National Conference of Social Work in the selection of a Conference city is that all hotels in which meetings of the Conference and of Associate Groups are scheduled or which are listed officially by the Conference or by the local committee on arrangements will guarantee the National Conference of Social Work that all delegates without any discrimination shall have equal opportunities to secure lodging, meals, meeting places and other necessary privileges."

This action was taken in accordance with Section 5 of the Constitution headed "Annual meetings" as follows:

"The Conference shall meet annually at such time and place as may be determined by the preceding Conference, as provided in the By-laws. The Executive Committee shall have authority to change the time or place of the annual meeting in case satisfactory local arrangements cannot be made or for other urgent reason . . ."

The Washington Local Committee and the Washington Convention Bureau were officially notified of this action and were allowed ample time to meet the conditions. In the absence of such assurance from Washington, the President, General Secretary, and Mr. Davies personally visited Atlantic City and secured guarantees from sufficient hotels to house adequately without discrimination, the Conference delegates. They are also assured of all other facilities needed for the holding of a successful annual meeting.

Therefore, in accordance with the authority definitely delegated to this committee by the Executive Committee, it has been decided that the 1936 Annual Meeting of the National Conference of Social Work will be held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, May 24-30, 1936.

Robert F. Keegan
President.

(This statement was approved unanimously by the Executive Committee of the National Conference of Social Work in New York City November 3)

THE CONFERENCE BULLETIN

OF THE

National Conference of Social Work

82 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio

President: Very Rev. Msgr. Robert F. Keegan, New York, N. Y.

Treasurer: Charles C. Stillman, Columbus, Ohio.

General Secretary and Editor of the Bulletin:

Howard R. Knight, Columbus, Ohio

OCTOBER, 1935

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Report Address Changes

WORK is under way on the new National Conference membership list, to be published in January. In order that the list may be complete and accurate, it is requested that all members whose addresses or professional identifications have changed during the year notify the Conference office at once.

Proceedings Out In December

THE Proceedings is to be completed in December. Unexpected delays in composition work necessitated a postponement of the publication date. Orders for the volume, which will contain selected manuscripts from the Montreal meeting, may be mailed directly to the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill. The book costs \$3, but is sent without additional cost to all National Conference members paying annual fees of \$5 or more.

Have you a News Item?

If you have . . .

1. Any news-notes about yourself or other Conference members . . .
2. Social work highlights that may be interesting to others . . .
3. Comments about the Conference or current social work developments . . .

Please send them in to the Bulletin.

Develop the habit of mailing such news items to the Bulletin. It will make each issue more informative and help the Bulletin do a better job.

Christmas Gift Idea

YOUR Christmas gift for staff associates and friends in social work may prove no problem at all if you give a membership in the National Conference of Social Work. A \$5 membership, which provides full Conference privileges for one year, is a thoughtful gift and one to be thoroughly appreciated.

Upon payment of the annual fee, the National Conference will send a membership card and special Christmas gift letter in your name to anyone you designate. Send your order in early. The letters will be timed to arrive just before the holiday.

Use this form:

Enclosed is my check for \$.....for National Conference Christmas gift membership to:

(1) Name

Street and No.....

City.....

(2) Name

Street and No.....

City.....

My Name.....

Address.....

DELEGATES WILL REGISTER

Executive Committee Votes New Rule After Approving Shift of 63rd Annual Meeting; Atlantic City Conference Facilities Excellent

AFTER unanimously approving the shift of the 63rd annual meeting of the National Conference from Washington, D. C., to Atlantic City, N. J., and postponing the 1936 opening date one week to May 24, the Executive committee at its last meeting in New York City undertook measures designed:

1. To strengthen Conference membership at the time of the annual meeting.
2. To lift existing restrictions limiting the Time and Place committee in its choice of annual Conference cities.

Dealing with the first question, the committee considered that approximately one-third of the persons attending the annual meeting in Montreal failed to register and become Conference members. The committee agreed that one part of the Conference membership should not be asked to support the annual meeting for great numbers who derive full benefits without assuming a small share of responsibility.

Thereupon, the committee voted unanimously that attendance at Conference meetings other than general sessions should be limited to those who have registered and that all who are not members or duly designated representatives of member agencies should be required to become Conference members at least in the minimum classification of \$3.

Turning to the question of meeting places, the Executive committee members declared the Conference no longer should be restricted to accepting bids from among the few scattered cities which submit formal invitations. The increased size of annual meetings is a factor the Time and Place committee should be permitted to consider in choosing Conference cities, the Executive committee decided as it voted to authorize a committee "to reconsider the functions of the Time and Place committee and recommend such reorganization of functions as may be desirable." The Very Rev. Msgr. Robert F. Keegan, President of the National Conference, will appoint the committee members.

BUSINESS aside, the Executive committee members expressed complete satisfaction with Atlantic City's facilities for Conference purposes. Some of the important points cited in favor of Atlantic City included:

1. Virtually all meetings may be held under the one roof of the huge, modern Municipal Auditorium.

Besides a well-appointed hall seating more than 5,000—to be reserved for general sessions—there are several other spacious halls capable of accommodating simultaneous meetings ranging in attendance from 500 to 2,500 persons and at least ten other rooms arranged to accommodate 125 to 150 persons.

2. Hotel accommodations in the city are plentiful, several excellent hotels being within a short walk of the auditorium.

3. The city is situated centrally among the large Eastern cities.

4. The new annual meeting dates, May 24 to 30, are late enough in the spring to be in the "good weather season" and early enough to avoid the great tourist influx to Atlantic City.

5. Sufficient accommodations are available to provide adequate facilities for 10,000 or more delegates.

Six Special Committees

AT its meeting in New York City November 2, the National Conference Program committee authorized six special committees, each to serve for one year. While names and functions of some of the new groups parallel committees which held sessions at the 1935 meeting, each of the six has been established as a new unit, the Program committee pointed out.

The new committees are:

Social Aspects of Housing; American Indian; Public Welfare Personnel; Social Treatment of Crime; Rural Life; and one unnamed which will carry on in a more closely defined field discussions of the type covered by the 1935 Committee on the Integration of Institutional Services in the Community Social Work Program.

All of the new committees are to conduct two meetings in Atlantic City except that on Public Welfare Personnel, which is permitted three sessions. Lawrence E. Lindley of the Indian Rights Association, Washington, D. C., will be chairman of the Indian Committee. The Rev. Edward Roberts Moore, director of the Division on Social Action, Catholic Charities, New York City, will act as chairman of the Housing group. No other chairmen yet have been appointed.

They Said

OUT of a great wealth of ideas presented at the 1935 annual meeting of the National Conference in Montreal, we have taken a few in the form of excerpts from some of the addresses read there. These brief notes, of course, do not indicate the entire content of any one of the addresses; they are offered as interesting observations.

"They said —"

Grace Marcus, Charity Organization Society, New York City — "Within the field of social work something new and long desired has happened, the emergence of casework from the craft stage to that of an embryonic professional art, an art for that very reason not easily comprehensible to the intelligent bystander, whether he be the interested layman or the non-case-working social worker. The paramount question is whether social work will continue to remain external to that development because the understanding of it bristles with the difficulties characteristic of any activity penetrating beyond the familiar into the unknown."

Fred R. Johnson, state superintendent, Michigan Children's Aid Society, Detroit — "The theory of local responsibility for relief is outmoded. Unemployment causing the need for relief is not a local issue. The causes which produce it are national and international."

Leroy Bowman, director of Leadership and Training, United Parents Associations, New York, and consultant in Parent Education, Institute of the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia — "Group work for our young people should be associated with activity in their homes and in communities in which they live. If dictatorship ever comes to the United States it will come at a time when frightened adults face responsibilities they have not understood before. If we relate the group work of children to vital social issues and give them new opportunities to exercise mind, heart and ambition in things that matter, we need have no fear for them in the future."

Prof. Arthur L. Swift, Jr., director of Field Work, Union Theological Seminary, New York City — "Group leadership is a blanket term covering a wide variety of activities and a multiplicity of motives. John Dillinger was a group leader of some note. So was John Wesley."

Emma C. Puschner, director, American Legion, National Child Welfare Division, Indianapolis — "The trained social worker who is employed in social welfare activity has the responsibility of leadership and must aid in interpreting the needs, but the volunteer must be close by to help in disseminating the facts and the needs and to assist in moulding public opinion to have faith and belief in those facts and needs."

Mrs. Roselle McKinney, president; Visiting Nurses Association, Albany, N. Y. — "Volunteers used to be

regarded as a necessary evil, an unreliable group composed largely of a leisure class seeking a temporary occupation. The attitude of the volunteer herself was largely responsible for the unsympathetic reception she was apt to meet in her search for something to do . . . But of late years, largely due to the influence of the Junior Leagues, volunteers have become much more reliable and consequently the professional has begun to entrust them with more responsibility. Much more is being expected of them and much more is being given them to do."

Mary J. Breen, recreation consultant, National Recreation Association, New York City — "I think we ought to give more consideration (in recreation for mixed groups of young people) to such activities as folk dancing, social games, and especially the games that used to be popular as parlor games, at picnics, and at the almost forgotten play parties of long ago. Many of these activities permit coquetry, flirtation and some physical contact that does not become objectionable because it is regulated by the pattern of the game itself and by the conventions of the group."

Milton E. Kirkpatrick, M.D., director, Child Guidance Clinic, Worcester, Mass. — "We are on the threshold of an entirely new approach to the problem of juvenile delinquency. Our efforts to reform the behavior patterns of all delinquents coming into court has resulted in failure and widespread personal discouragement. The causes of delinquency are legion and most of them are now easily recognized by even a casual observer. It is one of our most complex social problems. In urging you to adopt a therapeutic approach in place of a diagnostic procedure, I would warn you that therapy is much more complex than causation and that there are no well defined landmarks to guide you . . . The content of the new chapter in our total experience in the field of anti-social behavior will be largely determined by the presence or absence in the community of the things which go to enrich life and promote individual security."

Leonard W. Mayo, New York School of Social Work, New York City — "Social workers are familiar with the basic obligations which every community owes to every child, such as health, education, recreation, spiritual and cultural development and the like. But we have not helped John Citizen to see that when children lack these the community must furnish the social situations within which they may be found and that social work is the profession equipped to create the means by which the community may meet its social obligations."

J. Prentice Murphy, executive secretary, Seybert Institution and Children's Bureau, Philadelphia — "If good social work could be done without heavy demands on taxpayers or contributors there would be less opposition to overcome, but there would also be a less wholesome basis of support and understanding for the protection and development of essential services."

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Meeting Will Be Held in London July 12 to 17, Preceded by Summer School Session on British Social Work

SIX weeks after the close of the 63rd annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work in Atlantic City, N. J., the Third International Conference of Social Work will convene in London, England, for a session expected to attract social workers from about two score nations. The International Conference dates are July 12 to 17.

Special educational and travel events have been scheduled or are being arranged both before and after the International Conference week. Thus, those persons wishing to participate would have opportunity to spend seven or eight weeks in Europe in company with companions of many nations. A summer school session on British social work will be held from July 5 to 11 at King's College. And several conducted tours and private Continental excursions are being planned after the meeting ends.

As in the two previous International Conferences, 1928 when 2,481 delegates registered from 42 countries, and 1932, when 1,200 registered from 32 countries, a special theme has been adopted for the coming session. In 1936 it will be: "Social Work and the Community."

Four general sessions will be conducted. In addition, the Conference will be organized into five commissions: health; education and recreation; material welfare; social adjustment; unemployment. Each delegate will be expected to identify himself with one of these commissions and so far as possible participate throughout the week in its deliberations. Each commission will conduct three sessions during the Conference, the first to be devoted to a presentation of the questions and problems for consideration of the group; the two succeeding meetings to be devoted to formal and informal discussion of the various problems within the scope of the commission. At the end, a statement or report of findings will be formulated.

After the opening reception of welcome on Sunday evening, July 12, the four general sessions are scheduled as:

Monday, July 13—"Social Work and the Community," with outstanding speakers from three countries.

Tuesday, July 14—a symposium under the leadership of Dr. Rene Sand, counsellor of the League of Red Cross Societies, Paris, and Conference president, on "Recent Changes in Local Community Life." Rep-

resentatives of Czecho-Slovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Soviet Russia and the United States will participate.

Wednesday, July 15—"The Aesthetic, Social, Moral and Spiritual Effects Upon Community Life of Social Services," with speakers from five countries.

Friday, July 17—a summary of the various commissions of the Conference.

THE Conference committee has announced that all summer school sessions will be conducted in English. The committee estimated the entire cost of attending the school at approximately \$25, including fees, board and room and inspection trips. Attendance at the summer school will be limited to about two hundred persons, with a quota assigned to each country to assure widespread international participation. Application for summer school registration should be made through the National Conference of Social Work.

Further estimates have been made by the committee for the entire cost of the trip from the United States on the basis of present exchange rates. Allowing a choice of three types of steamship accommodations, the estimated costs are: \$225 with third class steamship accommodations; \$275, tourist class, and \$375, cabin class. These estimates include round trip boat fare from New York City, reasonable hotel accommodations in London for the week of the Conference and railway fares from the port of landing in England to London and return. They do not include the summer school cost, personal expenses or tips.

No official route, tour or travel agent will be authorized for United States delegates. However, believing that parties of social workers may wish to travel together, the Open Road, 8 West 40th Street, New York City, has arranged to hold a number of state-rooms on two steamers sailing in time for delegates to reach London on the first ship, July 4; on the second, July 12. Arrangements for personal after-Conference trips through Europe can be made with any reputable travel company at estimated probable costs of \$50 to \$75 weekly.

Those wishing to extend their travels into Germany also are reminded that the Second International Recreation Congress is scheduled to be held in Hamburg

(Continued on page 8)

GROUP WORK NOMINEES LISTED

RECEIVED too late to be included in the previous Bulletin, the list of nominees for Section II—Social Group Work—of the National Conference is published now. The chairman and vice-chairman are nominated to serve for one year. The term of office for committee members expires in 1939. The nominees are:

Chairman: J. Edward Sproul, National Council, Y. M. C. A., New York City.

Vice-chairman: Clara A. Kaiser, New York School of Social Work, New York City.

Committee Members (Five to be elected)

Grace L. Coyle, School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

Tam Deering, Public Recreation Commission, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Martha Ramsey, Henry Street Settlement, New York City.

Dr. Oscar B. Markey, School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

Ray O. Wyland, National Council, Boy Scouts of America, New York City.

Charles E. Hendry, George Williams College, Chicago, Ill.

Leroy A. Ramsdell, Council of Social Agencies of Hartford, Hartford, Conn.

Lee F. Hammer, Recreation Department, Russell Sage Foundation, New York City.

Joshua Lieberman, Conference on Group Work, New York City.

Lillie Peck, National Federation of Settlements, Inc., New York City.

PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS REQUESTED

MEMBERS of the Program Committee of the National Conference of Social Work wish to know what you, for whom the program is planned, would like to hear or have discussed at the 1936 Annual Meeting. They also would appreciate your comments or suggestions as to the most effective way of presenting the material you suggest.

The next meeting of the Program Committee will be December 2. Any suggestions you may have should be sent to the National Conference of Social Work, 82 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio, to arrive not later than November 25 for the consideration of the Committee. Please use the blank below in sending in your program suggestions.

Following are some subjects which I believe might well be included in the program of the National Conference of Social Work in Atlantic City.

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Please indicate after each suggestion how you think the material could best be presented—formal, formal and discussion, all discussion, debate, panel, etc.

Name

Organization

Address

Return by November 25 to the
National Conference of Social Work
82 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio

THERE ARE SCHOOLS

A Record of the Development of Social Work Education As Revealed in National Conference Proceedings and Other Sources

DIG into the old Proceedings of the National Conference of Social Work (Conference of Charities and Correction in those mellow days) for a story of progress in professional education.

Those were the days . . . before and just after the turn of the century . . . when you took your education in apprenticeships, when professional status was more the hope than the fact, when you weren't certain whether it should be called social work, charity, philanthropy or what.

But dig deeply enough and you will find the very roots planted by the men and women who were founding a profession: their pleas for educational standards, demands for educational facilities—ideas for educational advancement.

"In these days of specialization," declared Mary E. Richmond in 1897, "when we train our cooks, our apothecaries, our engineers, our librarians, our nurses—when, in fact, there is a training school for almost every form of skilled service—we have yet to establish our first training school for charity workers or, as I prefer to call it, 'training school in applied philanthropy.'"

Speaking of the growing realization among leaders in the field that such a school was necessary if young people were to be enlisted in the work, Miss Richmond added: "These young people have a right to demand something of us . . . Surely they have a right to demand of the profession of applied philanthropy (we really have not even a name for it) that which they have a right to demand from any other profession—further opportunities for education and development and, incidentally, the opportunity to earn a living."

She outlined a plan for the establishment of a training school, apologizing for "all its crudity." First, she suggested, find a trained man to head the school. Second, find another to furnish money for the "experiment." Third, determine the school's location and affiliations. Fourth, emphasize practical work rather than academic requirements. "Theory and practice would go hand in hand and our best specialists would be engaged to deliver courses of lectures during the less busy months of the year. A two years' course would probably begin with general principles and would specialize later so that all regular students would take some of the courses together. Nor would the needs of special students, such as those who could spare only a few months, be overlooked; and prob-

ably volunteers who are interested in some particular charity would be glad to avail themselves of the school's opportunities."

THAT was 1897.

A year later the first school of social work, the New York School of Philanthropy (now the New York School of Social Work), was established.

Today twenty-nine schools, from coast to coast, are members of the American Association of Schools of Social Work. Colleges and universities throughout the country are offering social work courses. In November, 1934, 5,259 students in the twenty-nine schools were majoring in social work; 2,712 were full-time students; 2,547, part-time; 4,398 were women; 861, men.

As reported in the Proceedings of 1895, Prof. H. H. Powers of Smith College (a school which, in 1919, would become a charter member of the A.A.S.S.W.) lamented both the inadequacy of sociology instructors and sociology text-books.

"How far is the sociological instruction, which seems so necessary, feasible under existing conditions?" asked Professor Powers. "My answer must be somewhat less encouraging than I could wish. Our schools labor under great limitations which can only slowly disappear. First of all, the teachers are usually not specialists, either by temperament or training; nor can they be to any large extent. As a result, we are obliged to secure specialization through text-books; and these must be such as will pretty much teach themselves, at least at first." However, Professor Powers pointed out, there were few such text-books.

WHAT of 1935?

In the opinion of Charles C. Stillman who is acting in the triple capacity of director of the School of Social Administration at Ohio State University, FERA administrator for the State of Ohio and treasurer of the National Conference of Social Work, no shortage exists in the number of schools of social work in the United States, or in the number of competent instructors or in professional literature. And, he declared, the fact that there now are both adequate professional schools and an abundant professional literature unmistakably placed the professional stamp on social work—more so than ever before.

Mr. Stillman suggested there may even be an oversupply of professional social work schools at present,

as so many have sprung up without regard to the proximity of already-existing schools.

Back to 1901.

In that year Jeffrey R. Brackett, president of the Department of Charities and Corrections, Baltimore, was able to report:

"Of late there has been a noteworthy increase in the number of universities, colleges and theological schools which offer courses more or less on public aid, charity and correction.

However, he pointed out: "Despite the earnest pleas of Miss Dawes (Anna L. Dawes), Miss Richmond and others at several of our Conferences since 1892, there is as yet no training school for charity workers to which any properly qualified person may readily turn for a sufficiently long term of instruction combined with real training. But the 'class in philanthropic work,' conducted by the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York in the summer of 1898 and repeated the two summers following, has become the Summer School in Philanthropic work under a special committee of the society, with representatives from other societies, and begins its fourth session in June."

He told how for six weeks of each of the preceding three summers "from twenty to thirty men and women have attended lectures, taken part in discussions, made special inquiries, visited institutions and agencies, worked with experienced workers in charity and correction."

THE year 1905 marked a milestone.

Graham Taylor of Chicago, chairman of the Conference Committee on Training for Social Workers, that year reported definite progress. Notable examples of schools which were developing courses and departments in social theory and practice, he said, were Harvard, Columbia, the University of Wisconsin, the University of Michigan, the University of Chicago, Wellesley, Vassar and Simmons College. To meet the demand, text-books also began to appear. The New York Charity Organization Society in 1903-04 had supplemented its summer school with winter courses arranged chiefly for charity workers employed during the day; the curriculum of the New York School extending through eight autumn and winter months and including "a full rounded course of training, with many lines of specialized study."

The trend also developed in England where, he asserted, courses in social training had been instituted at the Woman's University Settlement in London and at the new School of Sociology and Social Economics in London.

In 1911, Roswell C. McCrea, associate director of the New York School of Philanthropy, emphasized the professional aspect of social work, declaring:

"Social work is perhaps the youngest of professional specialties and schools for the training of workers are surely in their infancy. Yet developments in this field have rapidly paralleled those in the older fields and our educational problems are in a large degree a recapitulation of those that have been met or are being met in other professional schools. As with them our

scheme of training has naturally assumed a three-fold form. One phase consists of courses of a general vocational sort; a second, of courses of more specific technical character, and third, of a field work of a concrete, practical nature."

In 1911, also, Sophonisba P. Breckinridge reported a general strengthening in the field of social work training and education. Speaking for a committee studying the securing and training of social workers, Miss Breckinridge told of the increasing list of social work schools and stated:

"Not only have we these professional schools, but we have a common agreement as to certain aspects of their task. We know . . . that the instruction . . . must be of two kinds, that of the lecture or classroom and that of practice under supervision."

IN 1919 the American Association of Schools of Social Work was organized with eleven charter members. This set standards of education. All but four of the twenty-nine Association schools now are schools, departments or groups of courses maintained by universities. A study by Maurice J. Karpf, director of the Training School for Jewish Social Work, of the twenty-eight Association schools in existence in 1931 showed that minimum educational admission requirements of four schools was college graduation; five schools, college graduation or equivalent; two schools, three years of college; three schools, three years of college or equivalent; two schools, two years of college; three schools, two years of college or equivalent; one school, one year of college; three schools, high school graduation; five schools, no minimum discernible.

If such progress has been recorded in one-third of a century, what of the next . . . ?

(Note: sources used: National Conference of Social Work Proceedings; "Social Work as a Profession," Esther Lucile Brown; "The Scientific Basis of Social Work," M. J. Karpf; Social Work Year Book, 1935, "Education for Social Work" by Edith Abbott; university bulletins.)

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 5)

and Berlin July 23 to 30, with the Olympic Games opening in Berlin thereafter.

Membership in the International Conference of Social Work costs \$5 and includes participation in all general sessions and commission meetings in London and provides a printed report of the Conference, including papers and discussions.

Alexander Farquarson of Le Play House, 35 Gordon Square, London, is general secretary of the International Conference. Frank J. Bruno, director of the Department of Sociology, Washington University, St. Louis, is chairman of the United States Committee of the International Conference; Howard R. Knight, general secretary of the National Conference, is secretary.

Further information concerning the London meeting should be obtained from the office of the National Conference of Social Work.